

This company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

ALEXANDRIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1904. [SIX PAGES, P. 1.]

Le réseau de câbles télégraphiques sous-marins de ce pays constitue le moyen de communication le plus direct et le plus rapide d'Égypte vers l'Europe, l'Amérique du Nord et du Sud, l'Australie, l'Inde, l'Indonésie, le Japon, la Chine et le Japon.

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The following steamers are intended to leave Port Said on or about the following dates: MALAKA, SUMATRA, SOERABAYA, SINGAPORE, etc.

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Steamers leave Suva & Port-Said fortnightly for London or Liverpool direct. SALOON (Airtight) FARE 5/2. (Latest improvements).

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The large and splendidly appointed P.S. Rameses, will leave Cairo on Tuesday, November 29th, for Luxor, Assouan, and Philae.

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UNRIVALLED POSITION on the Mokattam Hills
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PUBLIC SITTING ROOMS in separate Pavilions
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NOTICE.

Mr P.P. Grayes is the Correspondent of the
Egyptian Gazette at Cairo.
All communications for him should be addressed
to Persson Welles, Sharia-el-Manakh.

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CHOICE HAVANA AND INDIAN CIGARS.
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WALKER & MEIMARACHI, Limited.

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PORT SAID.
First Class Hotel.
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Fire-proof, Drained to the Sea,
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The Coolest Summer Residence in Egypt.
Special terms to Cairo Residents and
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HOURLY TRAIN SERVICE.
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(late of Theob. Cook & Co.).
34663-14-3-905-3

NOTICE.

Mr. W. Ernest Walton has arrived in
Egypt and is now residing at Hotel du Nil,
Cairo. All retailers of post-cards should
without fail see the collection which he
has now at his disposal for the Egyptian
market. This collection is unique in the
world. No time nor expense has been
spared in the production of these post
cards, which are veritable reproductions of
aquarelles.

DES MILLIERS D'ANNÉES

ne comptent pour rien dans les pays orientaux. Ce qui compte pour
beaucoup, c'est le moyen de guérir la scrofule,
l'anémie ou tous semblables troubles du sang qui
indiquent un état d'affaiblissement de l'organisme.
Mais il est aujourd'hui sur terre un remède à toutes
ces affections :



L'ÉMULSION SCOTT
Elle guérit et fait disparaître la maladie tout
comme le soleil dissipe les vapeurs miasmatiques.
L'ÉMULSION SCOTT
chasse cette maladie qui guettait à votre porte.
L'ÉMULSION SCOTT
sauvera la vie de vos enfants quand leur sang
sera appauvri.
En vente chez tous les pharmaciens et droguistes.

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE

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The Egyptian Gazette

An English Daily Newspaper, Established in 1880.
Editor & Manager: R. Spelling.
Price One Piastre Tariff.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1904.

THE FLEET.

It is indeed pleasant to reflect that the
presence of the Baltic Fleet in Egyptian waters
has, at least so far, been unattended by an
unfavourable incident of any sort or kind. The
question now occurs, as the ships are leaving the
Gate of the East, Where is the Fleet bound for?
The presence of eight large store ships, loaded
to their fullest capacity, with so small a number
of warships, points to the probability of a
determined attempt to relieve Port Arthur, and
its heroic but starving garrison. It is Russia's
last, and only chance of success, and this may
account for the daring risk they are running.
It appears impossible, however, that any of
these ships, at least the store ships, can ever
hope to reach Port Arthur or Vladivostok.
The risk they will run in effecting a junction
with the main fleet is, in itself, great. The
rumours of Japanese warships off Aden may
be true. A small squadron of say, two
torpedo-boats and four cruisers might be speeded
from the seat of war, and certain it is
that such a fleet would play havoc with the
Russian ships. With the exception of the
destroyers, all are slower than the Japanese
ships, and the fleet, once sighted, could not
hope to escape being brought to action. The
warships might escape with a severe mauling
to some neutral port, but the store ships
would certainly be sunk, or captured. Expert
opinion is divided on the point of whether
such a move would be better or not than
allowing the combined fleets to proceed without
molestation, and tackling them in home waters.
If the Japs feel confident of capturing Port
Arthur before the arrival of the Baltic Fleet,
this course may suit them best, but, if not,
then it is within the bounds of possibility that
a sea fight may take place at Aden. With
such great issues at stake, the progress of this
fleet cannot fail to attract world-wide attention.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

The decision of the Government to attempt
to relieve the congestion at the Port of Alex-
andria by allocating a sum of L. 178,000 in
the Budget for the coming year, has met with
the approval of the commercial community
here, qualified, however, by the considera-
tion that this sum will be used for the
purpose of coping with the extraordinary growth
in the trade of this port during the past few
years. The congestion at the present time is
causing the greatest annoyance and inconve-
nience to the entire commercial community,
and most serious delay to steamships in the
discharge of their cargoes. The Customs and
Port Administrations are quite unable to take
delivery of the goods as discharged. The
quays in consequence become entirely blocked
with cargo. The work of the vessels has there-
fore been stopped for want of room in which to
discharge their cargoes. Even in cases where
vessels have been able to procure lighters,
which are now very scarce, it has been equally
difficult to find room in which to unload the
lighters. During the last four years the port
has been considerably improved, but all these
improvements have been quite inadequate to
grapple with the growth of Egyptian trade.
It will be many years before Port Said will be
able to relieve Alexandria to any appreciable
extent, and meanwhile the port, we presume,
will remain in its present chaotic state of
block, for, it is to be noted, if the present rate
of progress is kept up, by the time the improve-
ments allowed for in the forthcoming Budget
are completed, the port's requirements will
have far surpassed its needs, which the forth-
coming grant is supposed to provide for. Not
only is the port deficient, but complaints are
rife as to the delay on the part of the Customs
Administration in clearing the goods, and on
the part of the Railway Administration in
failing to supply sufficient rolling stock.
Negotiations have been begun for the delivery
of at least 1,000 new trucks in the course of
next year, but this is a very small number for
the whole of Egypt. None of the administra-
tions involved are to blame, and it is acknow-
ledged that the trade has grown lately far
beyond any capacity of theirs to control it.
Although Alexandria is grateful to learn that
some provision is to be made for its wants in
the Budget, yet the general opinion is that the
L. 178,000, which is to be granted for this
purpose, will be nothing more than a drop in
the ocean.

THE CAMPAIGN.

A telegram from Mukden this morning in-
forms us that General Kuropatkin, wearied
of the Fabian tactics of the Japanese, has
determined to take the offensive if the latter
do not attack. The frequent periods of
Japanese quiescence during the land campaign
have mystified many who have been watching
the constant arrival of Russian reinforcements.
The Japanese have in consequence been ac-
cused of inferior leadership and even of Asiatic
laissez faire by those who look no further than
the mere conflict between the rival armies. As
the Japanese have long since made good their
late losses, and have full magazines close at
hand, it is not difficult to conceive that the
tactics of such an astute people are based on
very well considered calculations. What are
they?
First, then, Japan is well aware of Russia's
possible strength in the field at any future
stage and her own capacity to meet it. Making
as accurate a calculation as possible from as-
certainable data, Russia's utmost monthly
reinforcements cannot exceed 35,000 men. In
a year's time, therefore, if this rate were main-
tained throughout, she could not hope to have
despatched more than 750,000 men to the
front, and from these large deductions must be
made for losses from battle and disease. But
Russia's difficulty in placing large as well as
effective forces in the field is already becom-

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

ALEXANDRIA.					
Direction of wind	Force	Temp. in shade	Temp. in sun	Humidity	State of sky
SE	12	21.0	24.0	80.0	Cloudy
SE	12	21.0	24.0	80.0	Cloudy
SE	12	21.0	24.0	80.0	Cloudy

REMARKS.
Throughout yesterday afternoon, a calm prevailed, the sea
being calm and the weather densely foggy and very damp.
Barometer steady throughout.

OTHER STATIONS.
For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. Yesterday.

STATIONS.	Max. temp. in shade.	Min. temp. in shade.	STATIONS.	Max. temp. in shade.	Min. temp. in shade.
Port Said	26	18	Wady Halfa	23	11
Suez	25	18	Barber	21	16
Helouan	31	9	Stakin	21	20
Chahin	33	10	Khartoum	28	17
Sidi Barrani	—	—	Wady Medani	26	20
Ain-Helwan	33	8	Ouadi	30	17
Ain-Helwan	33	11			

FORNION STATIONS.

STATIONS.	Barom.	Wind.	Temp.	State of Sky
Trieste	769.7	Light	13.9	Slight
Milan	761.3	Light	18.6	Calim
Nice	760.5	Very	11.3	Slight
Algeria	763.3	Light	11.0	Slight
London	761.7	Calim	16.4	Calim

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Nov. 1	Last Quarter	1.19 a.m.	6.9 a.m.	2.9 p.m.
11	New Moon	1.36 a.m.	6.18 a.m.	4.5 p.m.
15	1st Quarter	1.36 a.m.	6.23 a.m.	4.52 p.m.
19	Full Moon	1.31 a.m.	6.28 a.m.	4.58 p.m.
23	Last Quarter	6.28 a.m.	6.33 a.m.	4.53 p.m.

EDEN PALACE HOTEL.

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ELECTRIC LIGHT.—LIFT.—MODE RATE CHARGES.
34664-14-3-904

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demi)

Le Conseil d'Administration de la Compagnie du Canal de Suez, dans sa séance du 7 novembre, a fixé ainsi qu'il suit les montants des coupons à l'échéance du 1er janvier 1905: actions de capital 50 fr. 62 cent, actions de jouissance 30 fr. 90 cent, et parts de fondateurs 22 fr. 11 cent. Le cours des actions atteint 4575 fr.

Les actionnaires de la Société de Raffinerie et Sucrerie sont convoqués à Paris pour le lundi 28 courant, en assemblée extraordinaire. A l'ordre du jour: 1. Délibération sur un projet d'annexion, par voie d'apport, des biens de la société des anciennes sucreries de la Compagnie de Fives-Lille à la Société des Bâtiments et Sucrerie S.A.; 2. Délibération sur les conventions arrêtées par le Conseil. En cas d'adoption, vote sur l'augmentation du capital et nomination du commissaire chargé d'apprécier les apports.

On peut dire que le fameux barrage d'Assouan est à peine terminé; mais déjà une remarquable campagne agricole a permis de recueillir les services précieux qu'il rend à la culture, et le service d'irrigation annonce que dès maintenant on a trouvé preneurs pour toute l'eau qu'il permet de distribuer. Aussi a-t-on décidé de relever sa crête de 530 mètres afin de mettre en réserve un million de mètres cubes d'eau de plus. Cela entraînera une dépense nouvelle de plus de 12 millions de francs mais on aura ainsi la possibilité de livrer à la culture permanente une surface de 200,000 hectares, ce qui représente bien un enrichissement de 375 millions de francs pour le pays. Cela n'est pas à négliger et influera beaucoup sur nos valeurs foncières.

Notre marché des valeurs accuse une réaction générale, déterminée par la tendance à réaliser. C'est ainsi qu'on a vendu ce matin 1500 titres Banque Nationale entre 23 5/8 et 23 15/16, prix de clôture. On avait ouvert à 24 1/32.

L'Agricole fléchit également à 10 13/16, la Delta Land à 3 5/8, la Daira à 21 9/16, la Filature à 15 1/8, la Crown Brewery à 221, la Delta Light à 14 7/8 vendeurs et la Ramleh Railway à 8 3/8.

On a peu traité d'affaires en Cotton Mills mais les cours suit la baisse générale et tombe à 9/9 acheteurs. Il en est de même pour les Markets qui s'établissent à 26/3 vendeurs et la Salt & Soda à 38/3 acheteurs.

La Nungovich réagit aussi de 9 1/8 à 9 1/16 vendeurs. Les Eaux d'Alexandrie haussent de 17 3/4 à 17 7/8 acheteurs, pendant que les Eaux du Caire tombent de 11/40 à 11/25.

Société Internationale des Employés d'Alexandrie

La Compagnie italienne d'opéra du théâtre Abbas a joué hier l'Idée au profit de la caisse de la Société Internationale des Employés d'Alexandrie. M. Girard, consul de France et doyen du Corps Consulaire y assistait, ainsi que plusieurs autres notabilités. La salle était comble.

La représentation a obtenu le plus vif succès, grâce surtout, il faut bien le dire, à Mlle Honorata Popovici, qui a été admirable dans le rôle de l'Idée. Ouvrier mélodieux et sonore, art consommé, excellente tonnerre, elle a tout ce qu'il faut pour charmer son auditoire. Aussi le public ne lui a-t-il pas ménagé ses applaudissements et l'a-t-il rappelés à plusieurs reprises.

Le dernier acte a été délicieux. Très applaudis également Mme Guerinia Fabri dans Amneris, où elle s'est montrée excellente artiste autant pour la perfection de son jeu que pour la sûreté de sa voix. M. Baldelli dans le rôle de grand prêtre et M. Silvio Queirolo dans celui du roi ont été justement remarqués. M. Venerandi a eu un rôle fort, celui de jouer Rhadamès et non de ténor léger. Les autres artistes, le chœur et l'orchestre ont beaucoup contribué au succès de la pièce. Le chef d'orchestre, le chev. Guido Falconi, a dû monter sur la scène pour se faire applaudir.

En somme la soirée a été charmante et a pleinement répondu, croyons-nous, à l'attente des organisateurs.

Conférence Silvati

M. Silvati, l'éminent secrétaire de la comédie française, professeur au Conservatoire de Paris, a bien voulu donner une conférence sur l'Art de dire, sous le patronage et à la demande du Comité de l'Université populaire.

Cette conférence aura lieu cet après-midi 26 novembre à 5 h. précises dans la grande salle du New-Khedivial Hotel.

Les billets d'entrée sont en vente à l'Université populaire, aux librairies L. Schuler, Noamati et au magasin de cartes postales Kardiache, rue Ohrid pacha, au prix de P.T. 10.

Le produit de cette conférence est consacré entièrement aux frais des cours de l'Université populaire.

CHRONIQUE JUDICIAIRE

UN RECOURS EN CASSATION

Mohamed Osman Gibril et consorts ont formé un recours contre le jugement du tribunal correctionnel mixte d'Alexandrie qui les condamne à 3 mois de prison pour avoir détourné une partie de la récolte de blé, saisie à la requête de la dame Ida Farraï en vertu d'une ordonnance rendue par le juge de service près du tribunal d'Alexandrie à l'encontre du sieur Bel-Tagi Khalil.

Les prévenus, en dehors de quelques exceptions de nullité qu'ils ont soulevées contre la procédure et le jugement rendu, ont soutenu que le tribunal avait mal appliqué la loi, étant donné que les faits constatés dans le jugement ne constituaient pas un délit passible attendu que la saisie qui avait été pratiquée était de fait nulle et non avenue pour n'avoir pas été suivie d'une demande en validité dans le délai de huitaine, prescrit par la loi, ni notifiée aux tiers détenteurs entre les mains desquels la saisie avait été pratiquée; et cela d'autant plus que le tribunal soumettait, saisi de la validité de la demande avait considéré, par jugement non susceptible d'aucun recours, qu'il s'agissait d'une saisie-revendication qui devait être notifiée aux tiers détenteurs de la récolte saisie et l'avait déclarée nulle parce que cette formalité n'avait pas été remplie. Les prévenus soutiennent donc que la saisie n'existant plus, à supposer même que les faits eux imputés aient été commis, ils ne constituent pas le délit de détournement des objets saisis.

Arrêt de la Cour à huitaine.

MOUVEMENT MARITIME

DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVAGES

24 novembre
Syrie et Port-Saïd 10 h. 30, vap. ott. Salomon, cap. V. Vrhovnikoff, ton. 868, à Moh. Min.

DEPARTS

24 novembre
Messine et Gènes: vap. ital. Tobe, cap. Mancini. Constantinople: vap. hell. Vasilissa Olga, capitaine Bonanous.

CANAL DE SJEZ.

16 novembre

Appalache: vap. ang. de Bombay p. Philadelphie Malbourne; vap. franç. de Marseille p. Manrice Florencia; vap. franç. d'Alexandrie p. Suez B. Bjornson; vap. norv. de Swanes p. Samatra

17 novembre

Zelion: vap. all. de Yokohama p. Beïrae Austria; vap. autr. de Kôbô p. Trieste Altonne; vap. ang. de Marseille p. Barcelone Abbe; vap. ang. de Alexandrie p. Beïrae Shirah; vap. ang. de Bombay p. Dumkerque Nyansa; vap. ang. de Calcutta p. Dundee Mecca; vap. ott. de Hodeïda p. Constantinople Balouchi; vap. ang. de Bassorah p. Londres

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For HULL, by the S.S. Toro, sailed on the 18th November
N. E. Tanvaco, 119 tons cotton seed
Baker & Co., 1170 "

Anglo-American Nile Steamer

RIVER TRANSPORT OF GOODS BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO
Three sailings a week
Agents at Alexandria:
ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO., LD.
8, 10, 1004

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Prices on Friday, November 18, 1904.

Table of London Stock Exchange prices including Consols, Egyptian 4% Unifed, and various bank and government securities.

Cloture de la Bourse Khédiviale

Cloture de la Bourse Khédiviale
Coté l'Association des Courtiers et Marchands de Caire, p.m.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Table of Stocks and Shares prices including Imperial Ottoman Bank, National Bank of Egypt, and various industrial and agricultural shares.

ARRIVAGES

ARRIVAGES
Syrie et Port-Saïd 10 h. 30, vap. ott. Salomon, cap. V. Vrhovnikoff, ton. 868, à Moh. Min.

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

EXPORT MANIFESTS.
For HULL, by the S.S. Toro, sailed on the 18th November
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MARCHÉ DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

35 novembre 1904. (11h. 55 a.m.)

Table of Minet-el-Bassal market prices for various commodities like wheat, flour, and oil.

ARRIVAGES A MINET-EL-BASSAL

ARRIVAGES A MINET-EL-BASSAL
Du mois de décembre 1903

EXPORTATIONS DE LA SEMAINE

Table of exportations from Minet-el-Bassal for the week, including quantities and values for various goods.

ARRIVAGES

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SHARE LIST

LISTED BY THE "ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN VALEURS D'ALEXANDRIE".

Table of Share List prices for various companies and stocks, including Dausanhour, Kafi-Sayel, and others.

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DERNIERE HEURE

(Cloture de la Bourse Khédiviale, h. p.m.)

Table of Derniere Heure prices for various commodities and stocks, including wheat, flour, and oil.

ARRIVAGES

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EGYPTIAN MINING ACTIVITY.

In view of the existing activity in Egyptian Mining, the Directors of the London and Paris Exchange have retained the services of a competent Mining Engineer...

The London & Paris Exchange undertake the purchase or sale of all classes of Mining Securities on the London Stock Exchange and Continental Bourses.

Drafts issued on PARIS, BRUXELLES, AMSTERDAM, ANTWERP, NEW YORK & MONTREAL.

LONDON & PARIS EXCHANGE, GENERAL BANKERS.

Head Office—BANKERS HOUSE, BARR, LONDON, ENGLAND. Sub-Office—25, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN EGYPT.

THE KUTTAB'S REPORT.

We have received from the Ministry of Public Instruction a report (1903) on the measures of reform which it has been possible to introduce in the elementary vernacular schools of Egypt known as "kuttabs."

The report includes an introduction and two chapters entitled, respectively, "Kuttabs under the management of the Ministry" and "Kuttabs under inspection for grants-in-aid."

The first attempt to reform the kuttabs was made in 1869, when by official decree all the kuttabs of the country were placed under the inspection and supervision of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

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To-day the kuttabs fall under three categories: first, kuttabs belonging to the Government and under the complete management and control of the Ministry of Public Instruction;

secondly, kuttabs independent of the Government, that have voluntarily placed themselves under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Instruction with a view to obtaining the grants-in-aid;

thirdly, kuttabs belonging to private individuals. Of these schools, 93 were (in 1903) under the direct control of the Ministry of Public Instruction, over 2,000 received the Ministerial grants-in-aid, and the rest, numbering about 8,000, were "private adventure schools."

Such are the satisfactory results achieved in the 93 kuttabs immediately under the control of the Ministry, whose policy is "to convert the kuttabs into an organisation of inexpensive but efficient elementary schools, in which is given an essential but limited amount of religious instruction together with a course of secular instruction designed merely to equip the pupil with sufficient knowledge to take care of his own interests in his own station of life as small land-owner, fellah, petty shop-keeper, handicraftsman, weaver, village head-man, boatman, fisherman, or otherwise."

number of them are totally blind." The character of the teaching that these poor men are able to give may readily be imagined.

"All the children repeat their tasks aloud, swaying the body to and fro to assist the memory, and all are engaged at different tasks; the result is a Babel." But the fiki is only a schoolmaster "to fill up his vacant time."

"Extra scholastic occupations and preoccupations result in the absence of the fiki from the kuttab for at least half of the time that his school is open, and during his absence the scholars, except for the occasional presence of an arif (pupil-teacher), are left to follow their own devices."

In calling attention to the deplorable condition into which this type of school falls if left to itself, the Ministry of Public Instruction has acted at once boldly and wisely. If the description we have given above is true, and we have no reason to doubt its accuracy, it is high time in the interest both of humanity and religion that the elementary vernacular schools of Egypt should cease to be hotbeds of disease and "dens of every form of vice."

In the chapter entitled "Kuttabs under the management of the Ministry," a full account is given of the reforms introduced. For details of these reforms we must refer our readers to the report itself. Not only do they appear to be sound in principle, but there is evidence that they have been thoughtfully and tactfully applied. In the 93 kuttabs directly under the control of the Ministry, the improvement has been astonishing. A striking summary of the work done is given by the writer of the report:

"Distinct progress in the kuttabs under the management of the Ministry has been realised during the year in many different directions. The structural and sanitary condition of the buildings has been somewhat ameliorated. The teaching staff has been enlarged and improved. Provision has been made for the training of female teachers. Tentative steps have been taken to place the kuttabs in their proper relationship to industrial occupations."

The work in the kuttabs has been organized on definite lines; definite class standards have been established, and promotion from class to class systematised. The prevailing evil of the kuttabs — stagnation in the lower classes — has been largely checked. The system of inspection has been extended and improved. A greater readiness to adopt the counsels of the inspectors is now noticeable, and better ideas of school methods are beginning to gain ground — the registers are better kept, the returns are more regularly transmitted, the scholars are more regular and more punctual. Instruction is carried on with less noise and more effective work is being done. The pupils are more cleanly and more tidy, and the buildings, the furniture, and the school materials are better looked after. Class teaching, instead of teaching individually, is gradually extending. Efforts to follow the prescribed curriculum and the scheme of classification are becoming more general. Discipline is improving. The teachers conform more generally to the prescribed time-table, and absent themselves from their school duties much less frequently. Order and method are making headway, and the possibility of the kuttab becoming an important factor in Egyptian education is becoming more and more manifest."

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The contents of the second chapter, "Kuttabs under inspection for grants-in-aid," will be analysed in a second article.

"AU DE ROUGE." General Drapery Establishment. (Central Tramway Station), CAIRO.

P. PLUNKETT, PROPRIETOR.

DIRECT IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND IRISH TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.

JUST ARRIVED—LATEST DESIGNS IN LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

LORD CROMER'S FAMILY.

THE BARINGS' ABILITY.

The recent death of Lord Northbrook has led to the publication of some interesting details on the subject of the Baring family, who have a very wonderful history. In the seventeenth century they were Dutch weavers. In 1717 John Baring, son of Franz Baring, minister of the Lutheran Church of Overysel, landed on the Norfolk coast, made his way after many adventures to Exeter, and near there set up his loom. By 1740, when John's third son, Francis Baring, was financial adviser to Lord Shelburne, the Barings were worth many thousands of pounds. Shelburne called Francis Baring his "Prince of Merchants"; Pitt improved the poetry of the title into a baronetcy. This was in 1793; and after that date one Baring became Baron Ashburton, another became Lord Revelstoke, another the Earl of Cromer, and another the Earl of Northbrook.

Professor Douglas Galton sends the following letter to the Times:—

Your very interesting account of Lord Northbrook deserves to be supplemented, because his family, that of the Barings, is conspicuous for its administrative and other ability. This was impressed upon me during the course of a recent inquiry into the "Achievements of near kinsfolk of some of the Fellows of the Royal Society," of whom Lord Northbrook was one. For that purpose I sent a circular with a blank schedule to all the Fellows, and received answers from one-half of them, including Lord Northbrook. The results are printed in the little pamphlet that I enclose, which is only nominally "published," being really printed for circulation among past or future contributors to my inquiries. Unfortunately the revision of the MS. by Lord Northbrook of the Baring family reached me just too late for insertion in the pamphlet, although he took much interest in the inquiry, as may be gathered from the concluding words of the letter that accompanied his revision—"If I can be of any further use to you, pray let me know. If you put the story into print, I shall be happy to correct the proof." I now send to you a revised copy of the MS. that he returned. The abbreviations are easily intelligible. "Fa," "me," "bro," "si," "son," stand for father, mother, brother, sister, son, respectively. Example—"me fa bro Grey 1st Earl," means that Lord Northbrook's mother's father's brother was Grey first earl:—

Northbrook, 1st Earl of, Thomas George Baring (1826-1904), P.C., F.R.S. (son of 1st Baron Northbrook); Under-Secretary of State for India, Home Department, and War; Viceroy of India, 1872-76; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1880-85—"Who's Who".

Fa fa, Sir Thomas Baring (1710-1810), founder of Baring Brothers and Co., chairman East India Company, 1792-3, cr. baronet, 1793—(Dict. Nat. Biog. 3 192).

Fa fa bro, Ashburton, 1st Baron, Alexander Baring (1774-1848), financier and statesman; head for many years of Baring Brothers and Co., member of Sir R. Peel's Cabinet, 1835, raised to peerage, 1835, Commissioner to U.S., 1842, for settlement of boundary dispute ("Ashburton Treaty")—(Dict. Nat. Biog. 3 190).

Me me, Hon. Lady Grey, nee Whitbread (1770-1858); "Prominent in every work of Christian philanthropy" during 24 years in the Commissioner's house (her husband's) at Plymouth, afterwards in Ireland—(Record Newspaper, May 26, 1858).

Fa, Northbrook, 1st Baron, Francis Thornhill Baring (1776-1866), double first at Oxford, 1st Lord of the Admiralty—(Dict. Nat. Biog. 3 193).

Fa bro, Thomas Baring (1779-1873), financier (refused Chancellorship of the Exchequer, also a peerage), head for many years of Baring Brothers and Co. (Dict. Nat. Biog. 3 193. See also Disraeli's life of Lord George Bentinck, pp. 87-423 and 463).

Fa bro, Charles Baring (1807-1879), double first at Oxford, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, then of Durham.

Fa fa bro son, Cromer, 1st Earl, Evelyn Baring (b. 1841), P.C. (son of H. Baring, M.P.), passed first into Staff College from Royal Artillery, Services in Egypt, for which he was made successively baron, viscount, and earl—"Who's Who".

Fa fa si son, Taunton, 1st Baron, Henri Labouchere (1798-1869), first class Lit. Hum. at Oxford, Cabinet Minister under Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell, cr. peer, 1859—(Dict. Nat. Biog. 31 367).

Me fa bro, Grey, 2nd Earl, Charles Grey (1764-1845), Prime Minister, carried the Reform Bill—(Dict. Nat. Biog. 23 173).

Me si son, Edward Jenkinson, K.C.B., private sec. to Lord Spencer when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; distinguished services as head of secret police—"Who's Who" and private information).

Descended from fa fa fa bro, Rev. S. Baring-Gould (b. 1834), author of numerous works, theological, poetical, historical, and novels—"Who's Who".

It was my fortune to serve on a council that met frequently during two years, over which Lord Northbrook presided, and I am glad of this opportunity of bearing testimony to his remarkable ability in that office. By the use of happy phrases that clearly summed up what had been said, he had the faculty of preventing useless iteration and verbiage, with the result that after a brief sitting every member of the council felt that all had been said and fairly put that he wished to have been considered. I was informed that this rare combination of thoroughness with quickness was a characteristic of the Baring family. I should greatly have valued Lord Northbrook's views on this particular point, but that opportunity is now gone for ever.

G. BRANDAUER & Co's. LIMITED.

Circular Pointed PENS.



WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

This Series of Pens write as smoothly as a Lead Pencil.

Neither Scratch nor Spurt, the points being rounded by a special process Assorted Sample Box for seven stamps from the

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

London, November 17.

Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Goringe, C.M.G., Royal Engineers, the popular Chief of the Senaar District, has just been promoted brevet-colonel, to the delight of all who know that successful soldier. The rank of brevet-colonel and every step won by campaigning came to few at the age of 36. Congratulations!

Captain Charles Hastings Wood, whose recent and lamented death took place in Cairo after a few days' illness, passed out of Woolwich in 1892, and went out to India in the spring of 1893. There he remained nearly five years, being promoted to his lieutenantcy in 1895. He took part in the campaign on the North-West Frontier, for which he gained the medal with clasp. On applying for his jacket his testimonials were such that it was at once given to him, though considerably before the usual age. When the South African War broke out he had returned to England, and was in Q Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery. He at once volunteered to go to the front, and gained his promotion in 1900 and another medal. He saw much service though little actual fighting, and was for some time with General French. At the end of two years he was invalided home, and Egypt was supposed to be his only chance of recovery. He was given a long sick leave, and then placed on half-pay for two years in the hope that his health would then be sufficiently restored to return to active service. Rather than remain idle in Egypt he took up surveying under Government, at first as a pastime, latterly in serious earnest. He threw himself heart and soul into the work, taking no rest, and neglecting even the usual summer holiday so necessary to Europeans. Then, without warning, came a sudden breakdown of the nervous system, so complete that all the skill in Cairo could not avail, and in a few days death occurred. Wherever Captain Hastings Wood went he made firm friends, and he was universally beloved and esteemed.

Captain Bulkeley, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, has been selected for reconnaissance duty in the United Kingdom. Captain Bulkeley was severely wounded at Colenso.

When Sir Compton E. Domville vacates his command of the Mediterranean Fleet he will be succeeded by Lord Charles Beresford, who was forecasted in these notes months ago. No better selection than "Lord Charlie" could be made. The hero of the Condor is one of our naval officers in whom the whole Empire places the utmost confidence and reliance in peace and war. It may be remembered that Lord Charles was second-in-command of the Mediterranean Fleet before taking up the command of the Channel Fleet.

The Sully, first-class cruiser, will relieve the Leviathan, first-class (Captain F. G. Kirby), on the China Station, and the latter proceeds to the Mediterranean as flagship of the Cruiser Division of the Fleet.

The S.S. Dunera is due to leave Southampton to-morrow with the troops already noted on board for Gibraltar, Malta, and Egypt.

The War Office has issued a statement containing the following:—The strength of the infantry having reached a figure in excess of the establishment provided by Parliament, an army order was issued on October 20th substituting nine years colour service for three years colour service for infantry of the line with a view to the reduction of this excess strength by checking the number of entries. The rate of extension of short service men in the infantry is about 12 per cent. In other words, out of a hundred men enlisted 12 per cent. became available for the Indian and colonial drafts. Of the 882 enlisted subsequent to the introduction of the nine years term of enlistment 100 per cent. less the year's casualties will be available for drafts. Under the three year's system of enlistment over 7,000 men would have been required for the same result. Since October of last year the following corps have been closed for recruiting:—Royal Engineers, Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery, Royal Army Medical Corps, Army Service Corps, and Army Ordnance Corps.

The Army Council, in its great wisdom, has ordained that recruits who in all other respects fulfil the conditions necessary for enlistment, but who may be considered ineligible owing to defective or deficient teeth, will be accepted if the provision of artificial dentures—cost not to exceed £3—is likely to render them efficient, on their agreeing to pay on enlistment a sum not exceeding £3, or to be placed under stoppages until the sum required to provide the dentures has been made good, and to undertake to maintain their artificial teeth in serviceable condition, at their own expense, during their period of service. It has also been decided that a soldier who incurs such loss of teeth as would cause his discharge as an invalid may be provided with artificial dentures at his own expense if in the opinion of an officer of the

DAVIES BRYAN & Co.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL BUILDING CAIRO.

ST. DAVID'S BUILDINGS ALEXANDRIA.

AND 35-37, Noble St., London.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS ARRIVING

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS. (Prepaid.)

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—18 words once, P.T. 1; three times, P.T. 1; six times, P.T. 1; 10 words: once, P.T. 1; three times, P.T. 1; six times, P.T. 1. For every 10 words or under beyond 10 words: once, P.T. 1; three times, P.T. 1; six times, P.T. 1. All such advertisements must be prepaid, and the rate is accepted whether or not the advertiser is a resident in Egypt. The advertiser must appear on successive days for above rates to be obtained. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a stamp is sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

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WANTED by a large firm (British) at Alexandria, competent clerk with thorough knowledge of all steam-clearing formalities and handling of baggage and merchandise; knowledge of English and Arabic indispensable; commencing salary £15 per month. Applications, which will be treated as confidential, to be sent previous experience. Apply, P. O. Box No. 166, Alexandria. 24986-8-5

LESSONS.—TURKISH, FRENCH Languages, Sciences (experimental method of teaching), Tannah Bay, opposite Post-office, Abbesieh, CAIRO. 24950-3-3

WANTED, for Khartoum, competent English Clerk preferably having knowledge Typewriting and Shorthand. Salary L.E. 15 per month. Apply, stating age, experience, etc., No. 24/49 c/o Egyptian Gazette office. 24940-3-3

YOUNG MAN—ne position as Clerk; thorough knowledge of Shorthand and Typewriting; Address, No. 24 954 Egyptian Gazette. 24954-3-1

GREAT SALE OF Winter Novelties COMMENCES NOVEMBER 12 AT Walker & Meimarachi. PASCHAL BRANCH. CAIRO. LATEST LONDON AND PARIS CREATIONS. 24970-14-14

